famine stricken country for the purpose of holding personal conference with the Governor

A WHOLE PROPLE IN WANT. At a public meeting held at Madras on the 9th inst. to consider steps necessary for securing help from Eugland for the famine sufferers, the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of the Madras Presidency, stated that the furnine area contained 18,000,000 people, of which a large proportion were dependent for their daily food on the exertions and activity of those who transport grain to the country. The necessity for sup plies is steadily increasing. The wants of Madras are already beyond the means of the Presidency. Every aid that can be secured is needed to save the people. The increasing severity of the distress necessitates an

TERRIBLE SUPPRISO Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, said that there were aiready 1,500,000 people being led and over 500,000 had died. A resolution was adopted that the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and India be informed of the urgent necessity for assistance. The mover of this resolution said that more people were found dead in a single morning Madras than had died in the whole Bengal famine. ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN CABUL

A telegram from Simla says:-"Official intellige has been received here of the discovery of a Russian conspiracy against the Ameer of Cabui. In the prov-ince of Kandaber four officials were executed by order of the Ameer for complicity in the conspiracy.

Rioting took place at Londonderry on Monday, on the occasion of opoung the "'Prentice Boys'" Mem-orial Hall. A number of persons were injured, and one

BUSINESS PAILURE IN ENGLAND Messra Eccles, Sharrock Brothers & Co., manufacturers, of Over Darwen, have failed. Their limbilities are estimated at \$500,000.

HAYTI.

OUTBREAK OF ANOTHER REBELLION-THE PRESIDENT NOT ALLOWED TO VISIT EU-

PORT AU PAINCE, August 1, 1877. Great excitement has prevailed during the last fort-night. The enomies of the government raised a rebelion and the city was declared to be in a state of siege. Troops were despatched under command of the Secretary of War to suppress the riots. The rioters were retary of War to suppress the riots. The rioters were completely dispersed, five of their number having been shot. The country people at St. Mark and Cape theyten also took up arms, but this movement was considered unimportant. The government expected to conquer the rebellion easily.

The Jamaica telegram reporting a conflagration at Port au Frince was false. The people are tired of revolutions. An abundant coffee crop is expected to be extended.

gathered.

President Canal requested permission of the Chambers to visit Europe for the purpose of curing a dangerous throat disease, but they refused to grant leave.

Canal has now been cared by physicians from Jamaica and is improving.

ST. DOMINGO.

ARREST OF AN INSURGENT LEADER-ANOTHER

BISING. Sr. Domingo, July 30, 1877. General Crespo, chief of the movement in favor o

ex-President Gonzalez, was arrested and imprisoned. This ends the Gonzalez movement.

The partisans of General Luperon have now commenced a rising on the northwestern frontiers. The general impression is that President Bacz will be unable to much longer resist these constant attacks.

OHIO WORKING MEN.

THE NOMINEE OF THE PARTY CONFIDENT THAT THE STATE MAY BE WON-BOHEMIANS SOLID FOR THE TICKET.

CLEVELAND, August 13, 1877. Your correspondent called to-day upon Mr. Frank Skarda, the young Bohemian editor whom the work-ingmen put in nomination at Cincinnati on Saturday last for Liutenant Governor. He was very hopeful and willing to talk. He said the people would be astonished at the result of the coming election. "I am confident we can carry the State," be said, "if a proper canvass is made. Bohemians everywhere are solid, and will vote our ticket to a man. There are about six housand Bohemians in this city that can thousand Bohemians in this city that can be jounted on. We propose to divide the city into Bohemian, German and English sections, and will speak to the people upon our platform, which, in a single sentonce, is, more work and better pay. Everything of late has helped us. The strikes are settled, it is said, but the people propose to have their say at the polls. In Hamilton county [Cincinnati) the democratic party will suffer most from loss of votes, but in Cleveland the republicans will lose. There is very much enthusiasm in Cincinnati, I talked with many business men, and they, to a man, pledged their support to our party, saying, "What is for the workingman's interest is lor our interest." We have no sympathy with the greenback party, but believe in doing away with the national bank system. We have many good speakers, and they will immediately be put forward to advocate our principles. There need be no fours our principles. There need be no fears en our part, se far as the laboring German rote is concerned. It will support our party. We are not communists, as a good many people represent. We don't believe in the general distribution of property, but we do want that system stopped by which ioms people are enabled to get very rich at the expense of others.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

HALIPAX, N. S., Angust 14, 1877. At a dinner of members of the bar, at McNab's Kellogg, one of the United States Fishery Commission ers; Judgo Foster, the United States Agent; Messra

Dana, Trescott, Doutre, Davis, Judgo James and others.

The Fishery Commission is in session daily. Probably the forty-four days allowed for taking evidence in support at the British case will be fully occupied. In the third week of the investigation only fitteen witnesses have been examined. A large number of affidavits have been read.

LORD DUFFERIN AND PARTY.

WINNEYEG, Man., August 14, 1877. The viceregal party attended the opening of the Rifle Association meeting yesterday. The Countess of Dufferin fixed the first shot, scoring a bull'seye. The Governor General made a speech on the grounds, where a great number of people were congregated. Their Excellencies attended a citizons' ball this evening. To-morrow they will visit St. Andrews, Selkerk and St. Peters.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONSTELLATION AND MAYFLOWER AT VINE-YARD HAVEN.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., August 14, 1877. The frigate Constellation, Commander Perry, with one hundred midshipmen from Annapolis, and the United States steamship Mayflower, with thirty cadet engineers, bound on a cruise, arrived at the binfls to-day. A reception was given on the frigate this after-neon and attended by a large number of people.

THE ENTERPRISE AT FORTHERS MONROR FORTRESS MONROE, August 14, 1877. The United States ship Enterprise, from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived here to-day.

ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1877. Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson bas been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. Paymaster John H. Stevenson, detached from the naval depot at Najasaki, Japan, in June last, has returned home and has been directed to settle his accounts. Passed As-sistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, recently detached from the Vandalia, has been placed on waiting orders.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The third rate aloop-of-war Alaska, which has been fying in ordinary at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since her return from the Mediterranean two years ago, is to be the South Pacific squadron, but will not be ready for service before the lat of October. The sailing ship Guard is nearly ready for sea. Commander Charles L. Huntington has been assigned to equipment duty at the yard in place of Captain Gillis, detached on the Slat uit.

## A VALUABLE BAFT.

BOSTON, August 14, 1877. The experiment of towing a raft of spars from New York was successfully concluded to-day by the arrival at I. wharf of the steamtug Knickerbocker, having in tow a raft of 180 spars, valued as \$20,000. Some of the spars were 100 teet long and forty inches in diamctor. The rait, including the boat and line, was nearly a quarter of a mile in length. By this mode of transportation more than \$8,000 in treight was saved. The timber was cut at London, Ont. in June; floated on the lakes to Oswego, thence to West Troy and down the Hudson to Hoboken, leaving the latter place a week ago to-day.

## WAR

Capture of Two Balkan Passes by the Turks.

SULEIMAN PACHA'S ADVANCE.

Active Skirmishing in Armenia

A CIRCASSIAN EXODUS.

Reported Alliance Between Roumania and Servia.

IGNATIEFF IN DISFAVOR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] London, August 15, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Kasanlik telegraphs, under date of yesterday, as follows:- "On Sunday night Suleiman Pacha encamped with a force of infantry and cavalry near the pass of Haren Bogaz, with the intention of attacking the Russians next

THE VILLAGE OF KALOPER ATTACKED.

"On the following morning one brigade of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one battery of artillery and a detachment composed of bashi-bazouks and Circassians advanced to attack the village of Kalofer. The left of the attacking force marched through Kalova. The brigade of infantry moved in three columns toward the Russian position, which was protected by earthworks.

A CAUTIOUS ADVANCE.

"The Turks debouched upon the front of the village, the right advancing through Bojuk in face of a terrible artillery fire from the Russian position. The Russian infantry being well entrenched the Turks took advantage of every cover the ground afforded and advanced in skirmishing order.

THE VILLAGE CAPTURED. "They gained ground steadily, the left and centre pushing forward in face of the Russian artillery fire and Suleiman himself operating on the extreme right. Suddenly, at a given signal, the Turks rushed into Kalofer, and, after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the bayonet, succeeded in driving out the Russians, pushing them in the direction of Rosalia Pass.

TWO OF THE PASSES OCCUPTED.

"Here another stand was made, but, after sharp fight, the Russians were driven through the pass, which was immediately occupied by Suleiman Pacha. The engagement lasted two hours entirely. Simultaneously with the capture of the Pass of Rosalia by Suleiman, the Haren Bogaz Pass was carried by Shaker Pacha.

A BUSSIAN MAGAZINE EXPLODES

"During the retreat at Kalofer the heavy zine, killing many Russians. The total Russian loss is said to be 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, the greater number being due to the explosion, which to a great extent demoralized the Russians."

SULEIMAN'S ADVANCE.

A Shumia despatch says:-"Suleiman Pacha announces that his vanguard has, without any opposition, pressed forward as far as Ferdinskini, on the road to Elena and entrance to the defile of the same name, and that it seems as if the Russians wish to abandon the pass."

A GALLANT FIGHT.

A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, who commanded a force of dragoons and Bulgarians under General Gourko. had great difficulty in extricating himself when the Russians were compelled to evacuate Eski Saghra. He was surrounded, but cut his way out with the

A TURKISH DEFEAT.

A despatch from Kadikol says an engagement occurred yesterday at Topkeny. The Russians defeated the Turks and captured five cannon. Osman Pacha has arrived within four hours' march of Tirnova. The Russians are retreating from Topkeny. They have been reinforced.

SKIRMISHING IN ASIA. A Constantinople despatch says:-- "Mukhtar Pacha telegraphs under date of August 12:- Several hundred Russians were killed in an ambuscade near Konie.' Another official telegram dated August 13 says:- The Russian outposts near Ani have been defeated with the loss of 100 killed.' In both the foregoing engagements the Turks withdrew on the approach of Russian reinforcements."

KRUDENER ROMOVED. A Bucharest despatch says General Krudener. who commanded at Pievna, has been removed and

THREATENING ROUMANIA. Eight Turkish steamers, including monitors, carrying troops and baggage, appeared off some Roumanian villages near Otenitza to-day. After reconnectering half an hour they withdrew to

ALARM AT KUSTENDJI. A Vienna correspondent reports that at Kustendji there is a panic owing to the bombardmen of the place by the Turks. Kustendji was occupied by only wo regiments of the Fourteenth army corps and one battery. They will evacuate the town. Mean. while, for the protection of foreign subjects, an English steamer has arrived in the port. Bulgarian families are leaving Tirnova in large numbers for the Danube, as an attack on the place by the

Turks is daily expected.

RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—"No orders have been issued for extending mobilization. The Warsaw, Wilna and St. Petersburg military districts are in great part unaffected by the mobilization. The corps of the Guard has not been mobilized to its full extent, the Cuirassiers and several batteries not being included."

BULGARIAN AUTONOMY. The Times' occasional correspondent at Vienna says:-"A rumor from a Russian source asserts that

be declared autonomous and piaced under a Mus-sulman Prince. It is quite possible that this rumor an indirect reply on the part of Russia to the declaration recently made by the Porte that it would be disposed to accord Bulgaria consider-

PRINCE HASSAN SPOKEN OF. Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, is spoken of as the future sovereign of Bulgaria. He was educated in Germany, and it is asserted that the garded favorably at Berlin and will be supported by

EXODUS FROM THE CAUCASUS. Special despatches from Batoum describe that a great exodus of Circassians from the Caucasus is going on as a consequence of the withdrawal of the Turkish expedition. Fifty thousand people and one hundred and fifty thousand cattle are awaiting embarkation at Sukum Kaleh. Hobart Pacha has improvised a jetty by mooring small vessels lengthwise, and the people and cattle were walking aboard the vessels. ARRIVED AT BATOUM.

A frigate and transport had arrived at Batoum with 1,000 and 900 emigrants respectively. None were permitted to land at Batoum on account of the lack of accommodations and provisions. All go to Trebizond. The Russians succeeded in stop-ping the exodus from the Tchamtchira district and drove the people back with great cruelty.

SENT TO SIBERIA. It is reported that all the men who participated in the insurrection are sent to Siberia, and their women and children given to the Cossacks. No borhood of Sukum Kaleh.

SERVIA AND ROUMANIA. ecial from Constantinople says it is reported rom Widdin that an alliance between Rou and Servia has been concluded. The Roumanians and Servians celebrated the alliance by mutually saluting each other's flags at Gladova, on the fron tier. It is expected that the Russians and Rouians will almost immediately enter Servia and be joined by the Servians, who are constructing strong works upon the Timok and at Alexinatz.

BOSNIAN INSUBGENTS. A telegram from Ragusa says that Despotovich is still interned at Linz. His forces are reassembling at Selso under Golub, who has surprised the Turks by an ambuscade, killed several and captured booty. Fifteen thousand Turks are concentrating at Mostar to march on Gatzko.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN POLAND. A despatch from Jawor, in the Province of Posen, says the German papers state that symptoms of uneasiness are apparent in Russian Poland. Many of the inhabitants in country places appear to have

A letter from Constantinople states that the Ger-man colony bas, through the Prince of Reuss, the ization to form a sort of municipal guard for selfprotection. A majority of the police having been drafted into the army those remaining are insuf ficient to preserve order. THE CZAR'S YACHT.

A Berlin despatch says the Czar's private yacht Livadia has been fitted as a corvette to cruse in the Euxine Sea.

ARMS FOR TURKEY.

Bosrox, Mass., August 14, 1877. Haven some time on Saturday night with a valuable cargo of ammunition, consigned to the Turkish War Department. The Bridgeport Metallic Cartridge Works shipped thirty-two car loads of cartridges, and the Whitney Arms Company, of New Haven, supplied the balance of the cargo. No report of her salling was made, for the obvious reason of keeping the Russian authorities in ignorance as to her movements.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

Washington, August 14, 1877. SUSPENDED COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE REINSTATED.

The application of R. F. Campbell to be reinstated in the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Texas in place of M. N. Brewster, the present incumbent, was considered in the Cabine to-day and it was finally decided to reinstate Mr. Campboll, who was removed from the office last fal in his application for reinstatement he charges that he was removed on account of having favored the atates that he has been a citizen of Texas for twenty

Toxas, but resided in Illinois when appointed. THE COMMISSION TO TREAT WITH SITTING BULL. The Cabinet to-day decided that the commission to treat with Sitting Bull should consist of only two members on the part of the United States-a military officer and a civilian. General Terry has been selected and will act in the capacity of commissioner provided he can with safety leave his post. The other member has not yet been selected, but some one already in the public service will be designated by Secretary Schurz, here being no appropriation or authority to employ

one not in the government employ.

It was also decided that Colonel It C. Corbin, recently on duty at the Exective Mansion, should accompany the commission as secretary.

A member of the Cabinet having been applied to by a newspaper correspondent for permission to go with the commission and report proceedings, the question was raised whether correspondents should be permittee to accompany it, and after some discussion it was decided that as many gentlemen of that profession as desired to might go, all of them to pay their own expenses.

LOCUST BAIT FOR SARDINE PISHING It is well known that immense sums of money are annually spent by the fishermen of France in the purchase of cod roe as bait for the fisheries. The Department of State has received information that the Governor General of Algeria has sent 1,000 kiloes of locusts, prepared and salted, to France as a substitute for the cod roe, and the result has proved so satisfactory that a large and remunerative trade is likely to spring up in locust bait between that province and the mother country.

The British Consul at Christiana says that the dis covery lately made in France that grasshoppers, when properly prepared, form an excellent balt for the sardine fisheries, has caused much excitement in Norway among the fish traders, as more than forty thousand parrels of cod roe is shipped annually for the French

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 15-1 A. M. For the Middle States, southerly, shifting to con

northerly winds, with rising barometer and clearing weather. For New England, northeast to southwest stationary barometer and thermometer and cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northwest winds, rising barometer and cooler clear weather.

Por the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, cooler northwest back to warmer south and

east winds, with falling barometer and partly cloudy or clear weather. For the upper lake region, cooler northerly winds rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by warmer easterly winds.

For the lower lake region, variable, followed by northwest winds, rising barometer, cooler, clearing

The rivers will continue slowly falling

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as icated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 1876 1877.

General Sheridan on the Pursuit of Joseph's Band.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Moral Influence Which Compels Officers to Pitch In.

PROBABLE COURSE OF THE INDIANS

Disastrous Effects of the Small Number of Troops.

Citizens Cultivating the Good Feeling of the Savages.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Cincago, August 14, 1877. The HERALD representative called upon Lieutenant General Sheridan to-day and had a short conversation Gibbon's command and the Nez Perces Indians. It seems that no word has been received at headquarter regarding General Howard's movement beyond the brief mention in a despatch of yesterday, wherein Gibbon says under date of August 11:-

"Howard has just arrived, and I believe he can catch them (the Indians) again. As soon as his command arrives and I can get the services of a doctor I propose to move the command to Deer Lodge."

General Sheridan stated that as soon as he received

this despatch he framed a similar one, which he forwarded to the Secretary of War. "How large a force has Howard, General ?" asked the HERALD representative.

"I should think-and I would say I do not know positively, but am guessing-that he has between 700

"And the Indian force; have you any means o knowing their numbers?" "In all probability," replied Sheridan, "Joseph' and Looking Glass' bands do not number more than

six hundred ludians." "In your judgment, General, do you not feel that Howard has been tramping around after the Nez Perces at what might, with the atmost charitable construc-

"You must appreciate the fact," roplied Sheridan "that the pursuit of these redskins has, beyond al question, been attended with a great many difficulties many of which are almost insuperable. I have reason to believe that the marching has been regulated as cording to the endurance of the men and animals an the means of transportation."

It is evident the General believes that Howard wil quicken his pursuit so as to overtake the enemy and finish the chastisement or drubbing begun by Gibbon Continuing the conversation your correspondent

"What do you think of Howard's ability, General, to anish this job ?" "I must say that I am confident he can and will, with the force at his command, break up, scatter or kill the bestile bands if he can only catch up with

them." movement of the Indians mean?"

"I think that unless the finishing touch of the thrashing shall be inflicted very soon the Indians will on deavor to recross the mountains into Idaho, and in this way will elude their pursuors for the time being. There are two or three passes through which they can, if given a little time, escape to the western slope again and work their way back ment I think quite probable. Joseph has too much serse to attempt to pass through the settlements o Montana, while it is still more unlikely that he will extend his saily in the direction of the Sioux country, where he has no allies among the native tribes."

"Might I venture the question, General, whether you do not think Gibbon acted a little rashly in tackling so many Indians with such a small force of

gone into the fight without calculating as to the chances as to getting worsted. He found himself within striking distance of the enemy and pitched in with as much courage and confidence as if backed by a formidable force. He cited the fact that recently one officer who had only a squad of soldiers with him saw Joseph's band pass within rifle range of him and refrained from firing a shot. The officer, by thus pro dently saving his ammunition, saved his scalp also, for the command would have been flayed alive had it essayed an attack upon the onemy "Yet," said the Goneral, "this officer has been stigmatized as a coward. Gibbon was afraid that if he didn't attack when an oppor tunity offered he would be suspected of cowardice. He attacked, he fought horoically, and, as the General alties were so frightfully heavy, and, upon the whole numbers and all considered, he came so near being annihilated that the people who, had the light no taken place at all, would have accused him of cowardice now say he was a tool for venturing to pit 150 men

against four times that number of Indians. How do you account, General, for the fact that Gen eral Gibbon's howitzer and transportation wagons were six miles in the rear of the command ?" "It was evident," was the reply, "that Gibbon had made a forced murch in the night in order to attack

transportation behind. TRANSFER OF TROOPS. Orders will be issued from the Military Headquarters here in a few days for the transfer of eight companies of the Second cavalry from the Department of the Platte to the new posts on the Yellowstone. In its new field the Second regiment will be able to co operate with the Seventh cavalry, and in this way

better service will be secured. PURSUIT OF JOSEPH Later despatches received by General Sheridan state that Howard and Gibbon are pursuing Joseph's band very closely, and that the Indians are in such a de

COURSE OF THE INDIANS -SETTLERS MURDERED BY THE WAY. HELENA, M. T., August 14, 1877.

moralized condition that they must soon give up.

The following hus just been received from Ban neck :-The Indians crossed at the bead of Horse Prairie to Lembi, striking Stephenson's this morning, killing its Pierce brothers and another citizen on their route. They are evidently making their way to Saake River Valley.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON CIBBON'S FIGHT-SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1877. The following telegram from General Sheridan was received at the War Department this morning :-

received at the War Department this morning:—
Chicago, Ill., August 13, 1977.
To General E. D. Towssexb, Washington, D. C.—
I have every reason to believe that Colonel Gibbon has had a substantial success, and take pleasure in commending Colonel Gibbon and his command. They have inflicted a severe if not a disastrons punishment on the hostile Nex Porces. The reports that he had lost his trains are untruthful
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant Genoral.

SHERMAN IN MONTANA-ARMING OF THE SETT-LERS-WHAT THEY FEAR-A MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR POTTS. [From the Helena (Mon.) Independent, August 4.]

Delegate Maginnis arrived at Ellis in time to meet General Sherman who came up the Yellowstone. They had several conferences in regard to the situation, and over from General Sherman to Governor Potts-the wires being down-fully shows the General's views. Major Maginnis is satisfied that if General Sherman could have reached the President full authority would

have been obtained for the Governor to call out and

Major Maginnis laforms us that eighty men were im mediately organized in Bozeman, fully equipped and ready to furnish their own horses, rations and arms. at a moment's notice. The people of Gallatin are unanimously opposed to letting the hostiles go through. They think it would result in continual war on their eastern border. They will turn out almost unanimously to oppose their passage and join the volunteers or regulars to that end. The leading men of unteers or requiars to that end. The leading men of that county seemed to be opposed to the idea suggested in the telegram to Mr. Hauser and others, that a force of volunteers should be organized, for the payment of which the Territory should be responsible. They would turn out without it, and thought others should be willing to do so. If the government would assist, so much the better; if not, they would go anyway, though they left their ripened harvests standing in the delas, is order to stop the Nez Perces. No nonsense about the Gallstin people. After remaining until night, hoping that telegraphic communication might be opened, Major Maginnis started and arrived last night.

GENERAL SHERHAN'S DESPARCH.

The following is General sherman's despatch:—

BORDAN, August 2, 1877.

The following is General sherman's despatch:

I of overnor Ports, Heican or Deer Lodge:

I arrived yesterday. The escent of one company will get it to-day. The rists in the hast have not made and it an authorized to go on as first planned. I shall, therefore, take four men and start for the General the day after to-morrow by the Masamoth Hot Spring, alming to get back to Bills in officen design almined has orders to follow up the Nex Perces. I will leave authorized to General Gibbon's arders the escent company and have lustracted General Terry to sond up the other three companies. This is about all we can do. Those Indians should not be allowed to traverse Montans for the bullato country, but should be captured or forced back on thoward. I approve of what you are doing, and if your vicinteers act under regular officers I am aire Congress will pay for the necessary stores for their maintenance, also pay them in time. I have no authority to issue stores, unless the citizens act immediately along with the regular troops. In such cases arms and ammunition could be learned and protect its citaens, but you know the extent of our Territory, the great diversity of local dangers and the fewness of soldiers allowed by law.

PROGRESS OF HOWARD'S MARCH-SETTLERS GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ON BITTER ROOT RIVER, M. T., August 9, 1877.
On August 4 General Howard, while marching on the Lolo trail, and expecting to find the Indians blocked at the other end of the route, received ; despatch from Captain Raun, of the Seventh infantry, saying that he had been parleying for three days with Whitebird and Looking Glass, and that on the fourth day they passed him by the flank.

MARDSHIPS OF THE PLIGHT. This was very disappointing to General Howard, who had routed them completely on the 12th of July and driven them in confusion to take refuge in their retreat through the mountain passes of the Loice trail, among which lay scattered the visible evidences of their distress in carcasses of exhausted animals and the graves of their wounded who had succumbed to the hardships of the journey.

CHARGES AGAINST RAUN. Captain Raun stated in his despatch that he had but twenty-five regular troops, and that the one hundred and flity volunteers with him, on hearing that neither they nor their families in Bitter Root Valley would be injured, had left him. The volunteers, on the other hand, accuse Captain Rann of neglect of duty, and even of cowardice, and the Missoulian says that Governor Potts, being refused permission to organize volunteers by the authoritles at Washington, and having applied for regular troops and none appearing, held a council with Captain Raun and asked him not to bring on an action, as it would subject the inhabitants of the valley to the fury of defeated or victorious savages.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE SAVAGES. The hostiles accordingly moved slowly up the Bitter Root Valley, at the rate of about four or five miles a day, trading their plunder to the citizens purchasing supplies from the stores, procuring fresh horses and recruiting their exhausted stock on the rich bunch-grass of the valley.

A TERRIBLE MARCH. Although General Howard had been pressing his entire command to the limit of endurance, through the rugged and inhospitable region of the Lold his cavalry clean of everything and in four d forced them into the Bitter Root Valley, a distance of about seventy miles, over mountains and through gorges laced with a chevanz-defrise of fallen timber. From this ordeal the horses came forth mere shadows. Twice they had nothing whatever to eat, and at other time but little browsing from the bushes and scanty picking here and there at the coarse grass; but at officer had been sent shead, and the jaded animals found grain awaiting them. After two hours of rest this weary column was pushed on two miles further, and by the alternoon completed a total dis-

tance of 125 miles. HOWARD'S PLANS.

ward with an escort of twenty cavalrymen to join Colonel Gibbon, who is in close pursuit of the Indians. The General takes with him only one aid. Lieutenant Wood, and leaves the ren of his staff with the cavalry, one day's forced march in the rear. The Indians having turned southward Colonel Wheaton, with the left column

has been ordered back to Lewiston. Bitter Root Valley is filled with exhausted stock left by the Indians, and numbers of their wounded are said to have been abandoned in the desert places. .

THE INDIANS EXHAUSTED. They have been pressed into a headlong flight which has exhausted their powers and dragged them into misery. Their families and their little ones have accompanied them in the hurried exile into which they have been driven. Since General Howard took the field he has given them no day of periect rest, and now they drag feebly along at the

rate of eight or nine miles a day. GIBBON'S FIGHT ANTICIPATED. The crisis seems to be near, and in a few days the final engagement is expected to present an other of those horrible battle fields of desperate Indian warfare which are so much to the participants and so little to the distant world.

the camp at daylight, and had necessarily left the EXAMINATION FOR A CADETSHIP

FLUSHING, L. I., August 14, 1877. Congressman Covert's competitive examination of candidates for a Military Academy cadetship was continued at Jamaica to-day and adjourned until Thursday. A class of twenty-four candidates has been reduced to seven.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN BARNABY BAKER.

On Monday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, Captain Barnaby Baker, senior member of the well known wrecking firm of B. & B. J. Baker & Co., while superintending the work of getting off the bark Assecuraden, ashore near Ocean View, fell from a Assecuraden, ashore near Ocean View, fell from a plank over the batchway to the bottom of the hold, a distance of about fourteen feet, broke his back, and died within an hour after the accident occurred. Captain Baker was well known all along the Atlantic Coast as the most successful wrecker in the country. The flags of the Old Dominion and Clyde Steamship companies and the shipping generally drooped at half must yesterday in token of respect to his memory.

CHARLES T. BENNETT. Charles T. Bennett, postmaster at Folton and New York editor of the Fulton Patriot, died at his residence yesterday morning.

"BEATING" THE BELL PUNCH.

John Mcl'herson, another of the slieged bell-punch conspirators, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, and committed for examination. McPherson is a young and intelligent man. He denied all knowledge of either of the parties previously arrested, and was never a conductor. He said that he was a native of Philadelphia, where he had always resided, and was by occupation a maker of britannia ware. Being out of occupation a maker of britannia ware. Being out of employment, he came to New York about the last of July on the invitation of a friend who promised to obtain a situation for him. Since his arrival in the city he had boarded at Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. On Monday evening he was arrested while standing in front of the Astor House. The officers of the railroad company allege, however, that McPherson was formerly a mechanic in the employ of the Ames Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee, Mass., where the bell punches were made, and thus acquired a knowledge of their mechanism. He is the individual who is charged with manufacturing the punches so that they would not record the true number of fares collected, for which the conductors in the ring paid him \$5 per week. Owing to the absence of counsel McPherson's examination was adjourned. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska; J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, and H. B. Hurlbut, Vice President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincionati and Indianapole Railroad Company, are at the Windsor. Senator J. R. McPherson, of New Jersey, is at the St. James Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman Matthew Hale, of Albany;" Shoemaker, of Baltimore, and Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, are at the Gilsey. Ex-Governor William Aikon, of South Carollan, and Judge George S Lacey, of New Orleans, are at the New York. Sidney Lanter, of Georgia, and Charles F. Coghlan are at the Westminster. Ex-Congressman Daniel J. Mor reil, of Pennsylvania, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue. General George B Wright, of Indianapolis, and R. R. Bridgers, President of the Atlantic Coast Railway Line, are at the St Nicholas. Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Major J. J. Upham United States army, is at the Brunswick.

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